

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



VOL. LVI. - NO. 21

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

WHOLE NO. 2879

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society
LINUS DARLING,
PROPRIETOR.
ISSUED WEEKLY AT
JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING
178 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TERMS:
\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor until all arrears are paid.
All persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be assigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note paper, with ink, and upon one side. Correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.
THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

Rates of Advertising:
12 1-2 cents per line for first insertion.
1 1-4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHEAP brown sugar was profitably used as cattle food in some French experiments; the production of meat and fat was increased, but the quantity and quality of milk did not change.

AN authority on timber culture recommends the following trees for planting in New England: white pine, red cedar, jack pine (*Pinus rigida*), bald cypress, white cedar, spruce, hemlock, white oak, chestnut, hickory, and black oak. A list of secondary value includes the locust, rock oak, sugar maple, beech, birch, and cherry.

To Teach a Calf to Drink.

A calf can easily be taught to drink by using a thin-edged dish or pan, filled two-thirds full. Let the calf suck the edge of the dish in place of the fingers, which he will readily do if the dish is tipped so that he can get the drink. One will be surprised to see how quickly he will put his nose into the drink after a few trials.

Care of Milk.

At the Canadian Dairywomen's meeting there was some discussion on the care of milk. Mr. T. B. Millar considered aeration immediately after milking the very best way to prepare the milk, and did not think it necessary to cool the milk even in the hottest weather. The milk stands should be constructed so as to protect the milk against the sun and rain, and should be in a clean place, away from anything that may give the milk a bad flavor. If whey is returned in the cans, it should be emptied at once, but not into a barrel near the stand. Cans should be washed with tepid water first and then scalded thoroughly, placing them where the sun can get at them. Never use soap, but clean occasionally with salt.

Mr. Steinhoff thought it safe to use soap, but J. H. Monrad and others agreed with Millar, and lye or sal soda was recommended in preference. Mr. Bell asked if it was not advisable to cool at some time of the year, but Mr. Millar was afraid of it, as it might lead to neglect of aeration.

Apple Hints.

Here are a few of the pithy points made by Emmor Roberts, a prominent New Jersey apple grower who spoke at a recent meeting of the State Fruit Growers. This is his definition of an orchard: "As much as one can manage, and as many more as he chooses." His motto was: "Every tree under cultivation." Some of his words of wisdom were: "Leave out Duchess of Oldenburg; Williams will give twice as many apples in our state. Red Bietzheimer is good, but you don't want it; Gravenstein will outbear it ten to one. Leave out Northern Spy; it is not worth growing in our state (nearly every grower concurred); Yellow Transparent is good, but it must be handled like eggs, as it is so tender. Cornell's Fancy is a fine grower, a great bearer, large and splendid to sell; but it is very apt to die at maturity. Nero is very handsome, a magnificent apple to look at, but has the reputation of not being a good cooker; Lawyer is handsome and keeps like a paving stone, but not every one like

paving stones; Ben Davis is good for nothing, but is rarely beautiful, and is the great apple to sell, after all."

Farming for Jersey Cream.

HOW N. B. DOUGLASS OF SHERBORN MAKES HIS TWENTY-FOUR THOROUGH-BREDS PAY A GOOD PROFIT.

A successful cream farm is conducted at Sheborn, near the town centre, by Mr. N. B. Douglass. The owner of this farm is well known in agricultural circles, having been Master of the State Grange in '89, '90 and '91, and having at various times given papers on dairying topics. His successful competition for one of the prizes for home dairy tests offered by the Bay State Agricultural Society shows the quality and producing power of the herd and the skill of its owner.

Mr. Douglass is an up-to-date farmer. He works hard and studies out the farm problems as he goes along. He is not afraid to introduce a few new ideas, and a survey of his methods reveals many interesting points and hints toward economy and efficiency.

The 125-acre farm is hardly a promising one, being rough and rocky for the most part, and the success of the business is due to the effects of skill and energy rather than to any natural advantages.

JERSEY BEAUTIES.

Some of the credit, too, is due to twenty-four handsome Jersey beauties, most of which have been bred by Mr. Douglass, and are as tame and affectionate as pet kittens. Standing by the long row of fawn-colored cream producers, Mr. Douglass calls attention to some of them. Several generations are represented. There is the grand-dam and her daughter and granddaughter, and the old cow twelve or thirteen years of age is still a fair milker. Here is Daisy T. and her two promising daughters, Hilda and Gretchen, also Midget and her daughters Brunhild and Dimple. One of the most promising of the young heifers is Hova. Maduska, Hilda, Maggie and Sue are other choice members of the herd. It will be noticed that Mr. Douglass does not comply exactly with the type of names used in the herd-book, and although many of his cattle have long pedigrees he cares more for their practical ability as producers of rich milk. They are of various sizes, some small and spare, others large and substantial, but all of the typical milk shape, and showing evidence of good staying powers.

APPLE POMACE AND GRAIN.

The most remarkable item of Mr. Douglass' management is his feeding ration. He makes a special feature of ensilage from apple pomace, using it freely in place of the corn ensilage commonly employed.

"What is the size of your silo?"
"It is sixteen feet deep, twenty-four feet long, seventy-two feet wide."
"Does your pomace keep perfectly?"
"Yes; it does not seem to change much after being put into the silo. We do not try to fill the silo all at once; put it in gradually, according to convenience. In taking it out for feeding, I have usually cut straight down at the side, but this year I take it off from the whole upper surface of the silo, and I like this plan. We feed a great deal of pomace ensilage in summer to supplement the pastures."
"Is there straw in the pomace?"
"No; it is free from straw, and comes in thin cakes. Some say that even where straw is used the pomace will keep just as well in a silo."
"It must be a cheap feed."
"Yes; only two or three cents a day for each cow. We feed also about five pounds of hay and about all the grain the cows care to eat."
"How much grain would that average?"
"Ten to twelve pounds. Many would consider that high feeding for small Jerseys, but we never have any trouble from garget or similar diseases. Farmers who do have trouble with feeding grain do not feed it right. The essential is to keep the bowels open and to have the ration light and well balanced. The use of so much juicy ensilage allows us to feed more grain."

What is your grain mixture?"

"About as follows:

Corn meal	100
Cottonseed meal	100
Linsed	100
Gluten feed	100
Brans	200
Total	600

We use gluten feed in preference to gluten because it is more bulky, and we use the coarsest kind of bran. A quart of this mixture weighs about one pound."

"Do you consider the pomace ensilage equal to corn ensilage, Mr. Douglass?"
"Yes; it analyzes higher and I think it keeps the cows in better condition. I can't say that they give more milk, but I think they do give as much milk as when fed on corn ensilage."

"How long have you fed the pomace?"
"Twelve or fourteen years."

"Where do you get it?"
"Partly from the neighbors, who grind comparatively small quantities of apples, but mainly from the great Holbrook Mills in South Sherborn. I put into my silo about 125 tons of pomace last fall. It costs me, I estimate, one dollar per ton delivered at my silo. I have about 80 tons left now (last of January)."

"Does pomace impair the quality of the milk?"
"I have no trouble from that source."

"How much do you feed?"
"All they will eat; about a bushel a day on the average. They eat it readily and keep in good condition."

SELLING CREAM.

Mr. Douglass sells most of his cream in the large town of Natick, only a few miles distant. Most of it is sold from stores. Mr. Douglass gets thirty cents a quart. This price is, of course, rather low for Jersey cream, but it is taken off rather freely and is not so heavy as separator cream. Mr. Douglass reckons that about 30 per cent of his milk is cream. This milk is extraordinarily rich and tests considerably more than five per cent butter fat. The cream is raised by setting in deep cans of the shotgun pattern. Mr. Douglass gets about one cent per quart wholesale for the skim-milk, which is almost as much as the farmers in some sections of the country get for their whole milk. The thirty per cent cream and the skim milk aggregate a very pretty return for the product of the Jersey herd. Whenever the market for cream is a bit dull, the surplus is made into butter and sold at a good price.

HOT WATER.

The farm and barn arrangements for water supply possess several points of interest. Water is pumped from a spring in the valley below the farm by means of a windmill, and the water is stored in a big tank in the barn, thence supplying the creamery room, the house and the cattle trough. The water in the cattle trough is heated by a patent contrivance like a big tank, fitted with a fire-box and coil of piping, and set in one end of the trough. When a fire is built in the tank the pipes become hot and the water is started into circulation through the hot pipe, warming all the water in a few minutes. Mr. Douglass thinks it pays to warm the water, as the cattle do much better by drinking it.

The Home Dairy test of 1895, to which allusion has been made, was conducted by officers of the Bay State Agricultural Society and extended through four days. Five cows were tested. Daisy yielded 2.335 lbs. of butter fat and her milk tested 4.30 per cent; Hilda, 2.228 lbs. and 4.45 per cent; Biscuit, 2.002 lbs. and 4.25 per cent; Gretchen 1.933 lbs. and 4.50 per cent. Pansy 1.782 lbs. and 5.10 per cent.

Mr. Clement's Peaches.

Mr. A. M. Clement evidently believes in the peach business. He asserts that he would promptly set out a second orchard of 5000 trees, could he find a suitable locality at a safe distance from trees affected with yellows. He has corresponded with many different towns but has not as yet found the right place. Mr. Clement thinks an orchard slightly affected may be kept alive by prompt removal of diseased trees. He says:
"If an orchard of 1000 trees is set out, a few may be found the first year,

and a few more the second year, and so on. If these are promptly rooted out and if the holes are left open over winter, new trees can be set in the vacant space without danger." Mr. Clement believes that for the home market better peaches can be raised in Massachusetts than anywhere in the country.

Farm Questions.

POINTS FROM A DISCUSSION ON CORN AND OTHER CROPS.

A recent Farmers' Institute in New York state was attended by Messrs. Dawley, Cook and others. Below is a part of the discussion.

Q.—Will it pay to raise cabbage to feed cows?

Two or three farmers said they favored cabbage for milch cows.

Mr. Dawley—If cabbages are fed properly and at the proper time, they will not injure milk. There are some objections to them, mostly on the part of the milk condensing and bottling men, but if good judgment is used no harm will come from them; nor from feeding a limited quantity of potatoes; still, I am not in favor of feeding either vegetable to cows in milk.

A Farmer—I fed my cows cabbage twice a day, after milking, and after they have had a good feed of cornstalks. They got all the cabbage they would eat up clean. Have not had any milk or butter injured in the least therefrom.

Q.—Do you think there is more butter in sweet corn than in state corn?

Mr. Cook—Our results have been better from feeding state than sweet corn, although we detected no change in the per cent of butter fat in the milk, but we got from one hundred cows an average of one hundred pounds of milk per day from the state corn.

Q.—Which is best, level or hill culture for corn?

Mr. Cook—Level culture every time. We plant our corn about an inch deep, using a planter. There is a depression of about an inch in the hill, made by the planter. We run the cultivator the first time close to the hills, which fills up the depression and leaves the seed about two inches from the surface, and the ground practically level. The subsequent cultivations are shallow, to prevent cutting off the corn roots. By all means give level culture. Moisture is more easily conserved and maintained and the ground is left in better condition for plowing for the next crop than when hilling is resorted to. Besides that, hilling does not benefit the corn in any way whatever.

Q.—Which contains the most feeding value, a stalk of corn that has borne an ear or a barren one?

Mr. Cook—I should prefer the stalk that had lost the ear. There will be more solids in it. Stalks without ears are almost worthless for food purposes. A cow will eat them all day and belch all night. Nature intends the corn plant to mature, to do which it must develop an ear. The analyses of a stalk of corn having an ear on it show a unit value of 55 for the stalk, as against 45 for the ear, while forty per cent of the feeding value of that stalk lies below that ear, which shows the importance of saving that stalk as well as the ear.

Mr. Jennings—I once heard Mr. J. S. Woodward say that an earless cornstalk, or "sucker," as it is sometimes called, was just like an old bachelor. Neither of them were worth a penny for any purpose.

Q.—What is the best method for feeding young pigs?

Mr. Northrup—I start the pig about as I do the calf—feed it on skim milk, bran and oat and pea meal, to keep it growing by feeding often but not too much at a time. Never feed corn to a growing pig.

Q.—How ripe should corn be put in the silo?

Mr. Cook—The flint corn when it is blazing; the dent corn when it is in the dent stage. I don't want to see the water fly out when I squeeze a kernel of corn, nor to see it so hard that it will crack. If I must have it a little too ripe or too green, I prefer the former because I can put it in a little water. I have seen side by side both stages of corn in the silo. The matured corn was right; the green corn was not. When

you are sure of maturing the dent varieties and have a good silo, plant those varieties. If you are not sure, plant the state varieties; but be sure that either sort, or the one you plant, will mature. If the ears are too far advanced I would take them, or a part of them, off. Should have to see the corn in the field before forming a definite opinion.

Q.—What will it cost to build a silo?

Mr. Cook—A good silo may be built inside a barn for fifty cents per ton capacity of silage. It will not be painted nor have a cornice nor be artistically trimmed or ornamented, but it will be just as serviceable, and will keep silage just as well, possibly better, as one built outside and costing just twice as much.

Q.—How can I kill quack grass?

Mr. Cook—Yes, most of it. Keep the tops from growing and the roots will die. Those roots make the best of humus once they are dead. Plow the land a few times in summer, and you will have the quack ruined, pretty nearly. You may have to sacrifice a crop of grain to do it, but nothing will be lost in the end.

A Farmer—Put on sheep enough to keep the tops gnawed close to the ground. That will do it up in short order, and will not hurt the sheep, if they are given some grain, either. You won't lose a crop then.

Winter on the Dairy Farm.

To be successful, most kinds of business must be run the entire year—that is, run actively. Let it be kept in mind that farming is business, and one to which good business principles must at all times be applied to make it successful, especially these times of low prices for agricultural products.

All written above is particularly applicable to dairy farming. A progressive dairyman can and does find something to do during the winter as well as other seasons of the year.

During the past few years winter dairying has been quite generally advocated and almost as generally adopted. This makes more business in the winter for dairy farmers. It is doubtless true that many farmers are loth to keep cows—or more than one or two to furnish milk and perhaps butter for their own use, because of the work a dairy of the proper size for their farm would call for if the business, to be made a success. A letter recently received from D. L. Arney, Stargis, St. Joseph Co., Mich., contains a reference to the subject above alluded to that is so apt that the writer will quote from it as follows:

"The fact is, this is not a dairy country. Farmers keep but few cows, butter is low in market and it is hard work to convince them of the advantages of progressive dairying. However, I make it a point to show farmers the advantages of converting their fodder into butter, thus keeping up the fertility of their soil and at the same time to make a little money. The excuses are many, but under and behind all of the excuses one can detect the love of ease."

"The fact remains, however, that those who do try, and get out of the old and well-worn rut, are the ones that are free from debt, have plenty of money to use, and still enjoy quite as good health as the fellows that fear to work the year round."

The above is from a practical farmer, and a successful one, who keeps a moderate number of cows and makes a business of conducting everything in connection with his farming and dairying in a business-like manner. He knows that to be successful he must work the "year round," and look carefully after all details. And while this is not a dairy country, it seems that there are a few other farmers in his section who are keeping cows and are getting good results, because they are not in the "well-worn rut."

Referring again to the matter of winter work will remind farmers that though late in the winter when this reaches their eye, it may not be too late to store ice, if they have not at that time already stored it. If they have no ice house, an unfilled hay bay or an old shed

can be made to answer the purpose. By preparing a suitable foundation, ice can be stored in the open air and a building put over it later. In fact, it can be kept without any building if sufficient covering of the right kind is used; but of course it is better to have a building.

F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

The Tax Burden.

MR. SMITH BELIEVES THE SINGLE TAX IS THE FARMERS' HOPE.

ED. MASS. PLOUGHMAN: DEAR SIR—In reading Mr. W. D. Rudd's interesting and instructive essay in the PLOUGHMAN of Jan. 30, I note the following: "Should we raise one hundred fine chickens and some night have the entire lot stolen, the profit to us would be invisible—while just so much would be added to the wealth of the country." Now there is food for thought. Does the farmer retain his share of the wealth he produces? If not, why?

If a person comes in the night and takes one hundred chickens, that is called theft, but if a number of persons forming society send a representative in the form of a tax collector and demand the value of much more than one hundred chickens, the farmer will give it. He may grumble some, but instead of looking into the subject to see if it is just and right he will probably go to the State House and ask for more taxes on personal property, which measure will invariably increase his taxes in proportion to what he should in justice be required to pay much more than it will the wealthy persons at whom he aims; and he will strenuously oppose a single tax on land values, which would take the burden of taxation off the rural districts and put it on the thickly settled portions of the towns and cities. Study the single tax; it is your salvation, farmers.

Geo. N. Smith.

Jottings from the Garden.

A few of the newer vegetables were tested last year in an experimental garden.

Vick's Early Leader Tomato ought to be very profitable for the early market with us; it is as early as any and extremely productive. It is, however, not so regular as the later kinds and is not a long keeper.

Country Gentleman sweet corn is the sweetest of all, but requires cooking longer than other kinds because of the depth of the kernels. It is a very late variety. It seems to be the best very late corn, better at least than Stowell, Egyptian, Black Mexican, or Excelsior. Ears rather small.

Vick's purple top swede turnip is very rapid growing and of a better quality than most of its class.

Of the several Lima beans tested, Burpee's Dwarf seems best. It is large and as high-flavored as Drier's, very productive and easily grown.

Among watermelons nothing proved better for home use than the Ice Cream. The Danish Ballhead cabbage is very solid and a good variety to sell by weight.

For peas of good quality and abundant, the American Wonder for early and the Stratagem for late proved better than any of the newer kinds tried.

None of the fancy new beets appear superior to the old Eclipse.

Among flower seeds, the Invincible collection of sweet peas from Jas. Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., proved of uncommon excellence. Nothing is more satisfactory for a farmer's flower garden than plenty of sweet peas of assorted colors.

How to Separate Cow and Calf.

To avoid the often disagreeable disturbance of the nervous cow, at such times put a strap or rope around the chest of the calf, first letting the calf suck or nose the cow, so she will know that it is safe, then stand back of the calf with end of strap in each hand, and steadily force the calf backwards until entirely out of sight of the cow. This trick is not an old notion, but it deceives the cow, as she knows nothing about walking backwards; besides, she can see that the face of her calf shows no

signs of distress—thus she will be contented, thinking it is near. H. O. C. Hopkinton.

Best Food for Lambs.

ED. MASS. PLOUGHMAN: DEAR SIR—Will you kindly give us your opinion as to the best feed for young lambs other than being on their mother?

R. E. BURGESS & SONS, Nantucket, Feb. 9, '97.

[Feed for young lambs: First, a good mother fed on Clover Rowen—all she will eat; then mix equal parts of Chicago gluten meal, linseed meal and wheat bran by night. Give two rations a day. Then place equal parts of Chicago gluten meal and linseed meal where the lambs can go to it when they wish. When lambs are young add fine granulated sugar for the first two or three weeks. This, with good care, will make good lambs.—S. A. HICKOX.]

One Cow Per Acre.

Mr. C. H. Baker of Oneonta, N. Y., begins to feed forage crops to his cows as early in the season as July, as he believes in not allowing the milk flow to even begin to shrink. He says, while describing his methods to the County Dairywomen's Association:

"I think we can keep a cow a year on every acre of soiling crop grown. We must substitute various kinds of crops for this purpose rather than depend on one alone."

"The first feed began in June, last season, was rye about one foot high. I don't like the rye real well, but it comes at a season when no other crop is ready. Cut this early before heading. I have had it come on and ripen a fair crop of grain after once cutting. Have cut three fair crops of green rye from one sowing in a season."

"Oats and peas follow as our next green feed. Formerly I used half and half for seed, but latterly have used two parts oats to one of peas, with better satisfaction to me. Sown at three intervals, the first on some warm knoll or early soil, this furnishes a succession from the time the first sowing is ready until autumn."

"We always, of course, put in some corn, and my choice of corn is the Evergreen sweet corn, planted early enough that it becomes well matured."

"But I find nothing that pleases me so well as buckwheat for feeding green in its season. And for a later soiling crop, to be fed in the month of November, I find oats sown the latter part of July give wonderful results."

"I sow all three crops thicker than I do for a harvesting crop."

Concerning Tomatoes.

Tomatoes at the Minnesota station were forced in rich soil over well-rotted horse manure in a barrel, and trained up the south side of a building, with good results. Experiments conducted for two and three years past with potassium sulphid and Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of rot in tomatoes have given unsatisfactory results, and the best method of avoiding rot is believed to be the selection of resistant varieties and the use of uninfected land.

Much variation was found among different varieties in susceptibility to rot. Early tomatoes were, as a rule, found to be inferior in quality to later varieties. The varieties Acme, Dwarf Champion, and Beauty are generally recommended for commercial planting, with the use of Early Ruby, Maule Earliest, and Earliest of All in sections where the seasons are short.

Effect of Over-Exercise on Milk.

Seven separate experiments are reported in which cows—usually a number—were driven a considerable distance, in some cases up a mountain, and the milk analyzed for a number of days before and after the trip. These experiments were made on different cows, in different parts of the country, and under varying conditions. They all showed that heavy exercise influenced both the quantity and quality of milk. The quantity of milk diminished and also the absolute amount of milk constituents.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

PLOUGHMAN FARMERS' MEETING.

Saturday, Feb. 20--10 A.M.

ESSAY BY SAMUEL CUSHMAN, of Pawtucket, R.I.
Subject: "The Best Means of Improving Common Farm Poultry."

The next MASS. PLOUGHMAN Farmers' Meeting will be held in Wesleyan Hall, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Saturday, February 20, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Mr. CUSHMAN is the well-known poultry specialist of the Rhode Island Station, and had the conducting of the famous experiments with poultry, turkeys and geese. These experiments are everywhere considered the most remarkable of the kind of any experiments ever conducted by an American Station. The comparative test of breeds of geese, recently described in this paper, was managed by Mr. Cushman. It appears evident that no one is better prepared to give a thorough and authoritative address than is Mr. Cushman. Everybody at all interested in poultry is hereby invited. The subject is one of great importance. Poultrymen are requested to contribute their experience. Mr. Cushman is willing and competent to answer any question upon poultry keeping.

SURFACE and sub-irrigation were compared in a five-acre trial at the Wisconsin station. More corn was produced with less water by the surface plan.

SEE how Mr. Douglass turns pomace ensilage into cream daisies. Pomace is a cheap food, but cows should be accustomed to its use by degrees, lest bad effects follow the sudden change of diet.

DON'T take it for granted all general agricultural teachings are intended for your conditions. Use judgment in applying directions to your circumstances. Study out the fact for yourself. Instruction is meant to be chewed, not swallowed.

SELLING cream at retail prices is easier and much more profitable than butter-making. Unfortunately, the market for cream is limited, as only towns of large size will support a route. As compared with the milk trade, regular customers are scarce.

THE hired man should aim to make himself indispensable to his employer. The cheapest men are the most easily spared. An indispensable man will not long need to work for low wages, but the cheap man can be replaced in an hour, and will never be missed if he goes on a strike.

BREEDING up the poultry stock is just as important as the same process applied to the milking herd. There is a vast difference in the laying power of hens of different breeds and of individuals of the same breed. Judicious selection and breeding will perform wonders. Mr. Cushman's paper tells how it is done to best advantage.

Just as good chances can be found now as formerly for a young couple to acquire a good farm home. A good location is upon a small, fertile farm near a large town, where fruit, milk and garden truck can be sold at retail. Such a place affords a better and more enjoyable living than a big farm out West, and the increasing value of the land may at last afford a competence for old age.

HUNDREDS of Boston families are thinking of taking up a farm next season, and many of them are besieging the city agencies for a suitable location. City people who know very little about farming often make the mistake of buying a large, expensive farm and running in debt for a large part of the purchase price. The majority of such attempts are failures in every way. Better buy a place with only a few acres, with cheap but good buildings, and near plenty of good neighbors, with schools, churches and stores not too far away. A lonely farm in winter will seem like desolation to those accustomed to the city. At any rate, do not go into debt for an expensive farm, but aim first for a pleasant country home within your means. More land can be bought on at any time. Whenever possible, it is best to hire the place, with privilege of buying at a fixed price. Many a city man would have saved dollars and peace of mind by going slow at first when settling in the country. At the same time it is true that the present period of depression in prices of real estate is an unusually favorable time to buy a farm, and the man who understands the business and knows what he wants can do better now for his money than by waiting until the complete return of prosperous times. In fact, some farms are offered so cheap and upon such easy terms that they can safely be purchased for investment and held for higher prices. The present low level of farm values will probably, on the more thickly settled sections, at least, never be reached again.

HOW'S THIS!

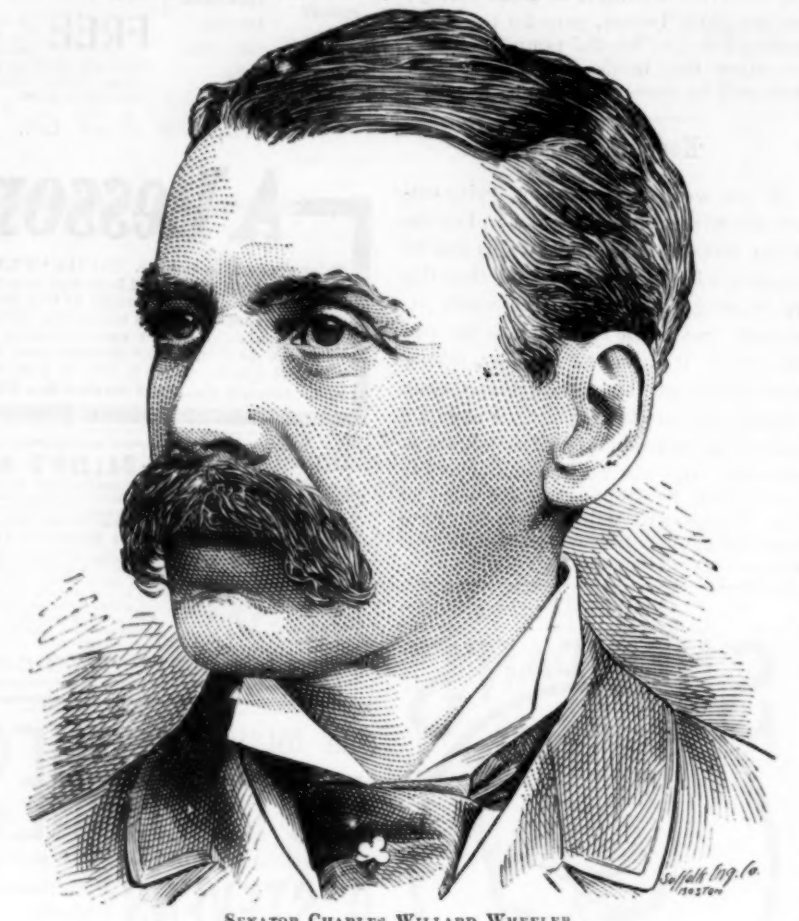
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

W. D. KELLOGG, Toledo, O.
W. D. KELLOGG, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

SENATOR WHEELER SPEAKS.

Nearly Broken Down in Health—Dr. Greene's Nervura Saved Him.

Spring Is the Best Time of Year to Get Well. Everybody Needs Now This Grandest of Spring Medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.



SENATOR CHARLES WILLARD WHEELER.

Spring is the best time to get well. People need a spring medicine to purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. The best spring medicine the world has ever known is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is the people's great remedy, the sure cure on which the people know they can always depend to get back their lost health, the medicine which makes the sick well, and keeps the system in sound and perfect strength and vigor. It is the remedy above all others to take now, for thousands upon thousands of people always use it during the spring months to get their systems in perfect condition, and pure blood, strong nerves and robust and vigorous health in all cases follow its use.

Hon. C. W. Wheeler of Irasburgh, Vt., widely known and highly honored, who has been Representative in the Vermont Legislature, Senator, and for 16 years Treasurer of Irasburgh, pays the highest tribute to the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Greene's Nervura. He says:—"I have been for about eight years in a condition which seemed to me to be approaching nervous breaking down, or

nervous prostration. I used to be able to work night and day almost, but found my strength began to be less. I heeded the note of alarm and tried to find reinforcement in Dr. Greene's Nervura. Before I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I had a very bad headache twice a week, which used me up entirely, so that I could not work at all, but since I began the use of the Nervura, I have not had them at all. If I felt them coming on, a dose of Dr. Greene's Nervura drove them entirely away. I think it has been very beneficial to me in my nervous condition. That some feeling which I had in my head (which always came on by overwork and prostration) has not appeared at all since I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy." Get Dr. Greene's Nervura now and use it this spring. Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills are the most perfect pills for biliousness and constipation. Little, sugar-coated and sure. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the most successful physician in curing diseases, can be consulted free, in person or by letter.

Bicycle Exhibition.

The Boston Bicycle Show, which opens to-day at Mechanics' Building, is a costly and elaborate affair. The exhibition will cost the dealers of this city a considerable sum, the cost of exhibits being from \$500 to \$2000 for each exhibitor.

The show will be opened daily at ten o'clock to the manufacturers and dealers, and at one o'clock to the general public. It will close every night at ten o'clock. Heretofore it has been the custom of most of the Boston bicycle dealers to keep open house on Washington's Birthday, but this year nearly all of them will hold receptions at the show on that day.

Items of Farm News.

Louis J. Kendall's prize Jersey cow "Dandelion," which has won for her owner several hundred dollars at agricultural fairs in this and other places, has been sold to a butcher for beef, and will make no more butter. Mr. Kendall bought her about eight or nine years ago at an auction sale for \$50, and at the New England fair of 1896 she astonished everybody by winning first prize in the butter test, making two pounds and fourteen and one-half ounces of butter from the milk of a single day, a record which has never been equalled. At that fair she won for her owner prize money to the amount of \$177, and since that time she has held her own with the best butter producers. She has outlived her usefulness as a butter producer, however, and will now be turned into beef.

Mass. Agricultural College.

A bronze statue of Judge Henry E. French, the first president, has recently been presented to the college by his son, and will be placed in the library.

During the illness of the commandant, Lieutenant W. M. Wright, U. S. A., the military drill is being conducted by Cadet Captain J. M. Barry and Cadet Adjutant G. D. Leavens.

The senior class has elected the following named officers for this term: G. D. Leavens, president; J. L. Bartlett, vice president; L. F. Clark, secretary; H. J. Armstrong, treasurer; G. A. Drew, class captain.

Country Real Estate.

The Jacob Gale farm in Fitzwilliam, N. H., has been bought by a Boston man. A forty-acre farm near the Westboro line on the Hopkinton road has been sold for Charles W. Latham to James Larter of Wakefield, who will make extensive improvements and will occupy it as a home.

C. A. Dawson has bought of C. E. Jennings a farm situated in Royalston, containing about thirty-five acres. Mr. Dawson purchases for investment on private terms.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Western farmers have recovered largely from their panic over the spread of the Russian thistle, and have even learned to make use of the weed. A few years ago these thistles seemed to spring up everywhere in defiance of all laws governing other vegetation, and many agriculturists were alarmed lest the weed should drive out more valuable but less thrifty vegetation. Legislation was advocated to check the growth of the thistle, and in many states laws similar to the one in Nebraska were passed. But despite all claims of the Federal Agricultural Department that the thistle was something to be dreaded and that if not checked it would destroy as far as farming was concerned, the reverse has proved true. The rank growth appeared to die in one or two seasons as mysteriously as it came, and the surrounding vegetation suffered little. Then in some sections the dried weed was chopped up fine and fed to cattle with very satisfactory results, and in other sections the farmers gathered the thistles into large piles and burned the bunched for fuel in their homes. Then several thrifty farmers made bales of thistles and sent them to the nearest mills to be tried as fuel. They were a great success, and several contracts were made by Nebraska mills for all that could be supplied. The Nebraska Legislature has repealed the bounty for the destruction of the thistle.

The arbitration treaty has been greatly hindered by the jingoism and silverities of Congress who have sought to sap the life of the bill by amendments which limit its application. It seems probable that the treaty will not be finally decided upon until the extra session of Congress.

The Lexow investigation into the Sugar Trust at New York allows the public a glimpse at the methods and profits of the great monopoly. The company refused to produce its books in court, but figures enough were given to show that during the past ten years the trust had made millions above the profit made by the various companies before the trust was formed.

A sensation comes from South America in the shape of threatened war between Peru and Bolivia. Whole provinces of Peruvian territory have been occupied by troops of Bolivia and fortifications erected to defend the invasion. Peru threatens war, and belligerent expressions are passing back and forth between the parties concerned. Here would seem to be an opportunity for the influence of the United States to be exerted toward a settlement by arbitration.

More activity in business is generally conceded. That is to say, more factories are running, more men are at work and more goods are being sold. The improvement continues gradual and prices are still on a low level. Mill shares and investment stocks are still comparatively cheap. The cloth market is more satisfactory, the leather trade is doing fairly well. Steel rails are cheaper. Large sales of wool are reported. The outlook for American wheat is considered good on account of the temporary cessation of competition from Russia and Argentina.

Plucky little Greece has been creating quite a flurry in the Mediterranean by her hostile attitude toward the Turks. The insurgents upon the island of Crete have been receiving aid for some time from Grecian sources, and now Greece seems determined to forcibly take the island from the Turks. On the other hand, Turkey threatens to attack the Greeks in Thessaly. The other countries of Europe are trying to check and pacify the ambitious Greeks and to settle the claims by peaceful means. A serious war, although among the possibilities, is generally considered improbable.

Advocates of the greater Boston scheme have about given up the idea of wholesale annexation, but they are vigorously pushing the project of uniting the district into a County of Boston. The State legislative commission has recommended that this new county include Boston, Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop, Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Somerville, Stoneham, Wakefield, Waltham, Water-town, Winchester, Woburn, Lynn, Nahant, Saugus, Swampscott, Brookline, Dedham, Hyde Park, Milton and Quincy; that the county plan shall be submitted to vote of the people in the district; that if this vote is in favor, the governor shall appoint a metropolitan county commission, which shall prepare a bill providing a scheme of government for this county by a county council, in which reasonable representation shall be accorded to each city and town in the district. This county would contain nearly a million, or, without Lynn and the Essex county towns, about 900,000, making Boston the fourth city in the United States and the twelfth city in the world.

The great diamond mines of South Africa have yielded in the last twenty years \$75,000,000 worth of diamonds.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly.

Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Wood on Fruit.

LESSONS OF THE SEASON FOR FARMERS AND SPECIALISTS.

A well-known expert on fruit is Mr. E. W. Woods of West Newton, who as chairman of the fruit committee of the State Horticultural Society held a position of authority upon the subject. The following is an abstract of his recent address given before the fruit growers of Worcester and vicinity.

FOUR LESSONS.

Despite the low prices for fruit, Mr. Wood was hopeful in regard to the outlook. Four lessons were to be learned for the present season.

In the first place, there should be a better care of the orchards, and, secondly, a systematic thinning out of the fruit, that the product may be large, fair and thus demanding a larger price. We should allow also the trees to have the full benefit of the ground, and not attempt to cultivate a sub-product in the land between the trees. Then, too, the ground should be kept enriched with plenty of fertilizer. Were one to drive through the orchards of the state, he would be surprised to find how little time and care is expended upon many of the orchards.

It has become the unfortunate habit in New England to produce a large crop of apples on the even calendar year. Picking off the blossoms of the trees on these years would result profitably to the grower. The bearing of a tree or a whole orchard can in this way be gradually changed from the even to the odd year.

PEARS.

Very little that is new can be said of the varieties or the cultivation of the pear. In the cultivation of the pear, the public is much indebted to Marshall P. Wilder and A. M. Hovey, who showed at the Boston exhibition 47 and over 300 varieties of pears respectively. But when Colonel Wilder was asked how many he would recommend being grown, he said not less than ten. Nowhere is the pear more easily grown than in our own state of Massachusetts. The greater part of the varieties set more fruit than they can produce and ripen to advantage, and the fruit should be thinned out.

PEACHES.

The peach is the most uncertain, as it is the most desirable, of all our fruit crops. Many of us can remember the time when they were grown with but little if any care, and had no real market value. Between 1830 and 1840 hundred trees were introduced into this state from New Jersey, where the disease of peach yellow had existed. With the introduction of the tree the disease came into Massachusetts and has existed here ever since. It is almost the unanimous opinion that the peach yellow disease is contagious, and in ten states laws have been passed requiring that all sickly trees should be destroyed.

PLUMS.

The cultivation of the plum has been limited in this state on account of two enemies, one of which destroys the tree and the other the fruit. One is the black knot and the other the curculio. The plum makes a quick growth, and can be made to bear rapidly. The tree does best in a heavy clay soil. There has recently been introduced in this country in the last few years many varieties of the Japanese plum, but their value has not as yet been fully demonstrated.

ROOM FOR PROGRESS.

It is undeniably true that the fruit-growers have not kept up in advancement with the florists, as is witnessed in the rose, the carnation or the chrysanthemum. But more attention is being given to this today than formerly. While fruit supplies one of the most enjoyable luxuries of the table, with a home market constantly increasing and a foreign market yet in its infancy, the fruit growers have good reason to believe that their returns will compare favorably with that of any other branch of ground cultivation.

New Money Making Invention

DEAR ED.—Have you heard of the new Bread Kneader for family use? I ordered a sample. My wife says she can't see how she ever got along all these years without it. It kneads bread quickly and perfectly. My little ten year girl operates it easily. Bread is better, whiter, lighter, finer grained and healthier. It saves time, labor and flour. Will pay for itself each month. Wife was so delighted and called in my neighbors to see it work, and sold 11 kneaders right there. I took the agency of Z. World Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, and am making \$75 every month. They sell to every family. Every lady will pay the price \$2, and is bound to have one when she sees it work. Nothing else like it. This was a God-send to me. Any reader can make money by writing about this for circulars.

A READER.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK

Can find no better hotel at which to make their stay than the ST. DENIS, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street. The location is a central one, the accommodations in every way first-class, and those enjoying its comforts once invariably make the hotel their headquarters in their succeeding visits to New York. The excellence of this hotel are well known to the best class of travelers, and the New Yorkers themselves thoroughly appreciate its perfect cuisine, as it is the favorite dining place of many New York business men. We cannot suggest a better hotel for our readers to patronize while in New York than the St. Denis.

ENGLISH cider-makers are becoming anxious over the increasing competition from America. An enormous amount of low-priced cider was made this year, and the rivalry will be keener than ever.

—Great contest between railroad and electric railway interests in Connecticut.

—As early as the time of Alexander II. of Scotland a man who let weeds go to seed on a farm was declared to be the king's enemy.

Literary Notes.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING for February opens with an entertaining article entitled "The Garden of Peace." This is followed by a domestic story of more than ordinary interest, "Miss Betty's Surprise," by Adelle S. Cheneveth. Other leading articles are entitled "The Boston Cooking School," "Household Insects," "Practical Cooking," "The Table," "My Neighbor Over the Way," and "The Game of Points." There is one of the Good Housekeeping famous anagrams, which have won a national reputation in their line; the various excellent departments are at their best, and the number is in every way a creditable issue.—Clark W. Bryan Company, Springfield, Mass.

THE CENTURY for February contains three serials, viz: the conclusion of Marion Crawford's novelette, "A Rose of Yesterday;" the fourth part of De Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," and the continuation of Gen. Horatio Porter's recollections of Grant in the field. The short stories are, "A Man and Some Others," a tale of the western plains, by Stephen Crane, and "Miss Selina's Settlement," a story of New York society, by Burton Harrison. In addition to these there is a touching narrative by W. J. Stillman of the life and death of two pet squirrels. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who knows New York by heart, contributes an illustrated paper on "Places in New York," the topics of which range from the slums to the opera. "The Battle of Copenhagen," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, is the third of this distinguished writer's studies of Nelson's victories. Julian Hawthorne contributes a second short paper on Jamaica, entitled "A Tropic Climax," giving graphic descriptions of the island, and with illustrations by Gilbert Gaul.

The February number of TABLE TALK opens with "The Lobster at Home," by Helen Louise Johnson, one of the most comprehensive and valuable articles written upon this subject, which is at the same time bright and entertaining, giving as it does the complete life-history, as well as the various methods of its preparation for the table. In addition to this and the regular departments of "Housekeepers' Inquiry," "The New Bill of Fare," Menus, regular and special, "Seasonable Receipts," "Fashions and Entertainments"—all of which are very helpful to the housekeeper and home-maker, the issue contains an interesting article on the Quotation Menu; an account of some "Culinary Legacies from the Indians," by Martha Booke Flint, and one on "Ancient Salads," by Elizabeth Grinnell, as well as mention of the latest novelties, books of interest, and so forth. Any of our readers are offered a sample copy of the magazine free, if they will address Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The nation has grown since Washington's day. For instance, in 1790, the first full year of his administration, there were seventy-five post-offices in the United States. Now there are more than seventy thousand, and the revenue of the Postoffice Department is two thousand six hundred and fifty million dollars. Scores of unfamiliar facts like these, together with many curious anecdotes of "old times," are brought out in an article on the "Early Days of the American Postoffice," which Postmaster-General Wilson contributes to the Washington's Birthday Special Number of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. Of course the usual editorial "features" are found in the same number, and there are many attractive stories, poems and sketches by Louise Chandler Moulton, Sophie Swett, Hayden Carruth, Charles F. Lummis, and others. Especially appropriate to the season is a charming engraving, "When George Washington was Young," by Frank T. Merrill; and the colored cover, designed by the well-known Boston artist, Sears Gallagher, shows the Father of his Country arrayed in Continental buff and blue.

BOOKS FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, N. Y., issue the most thorough, careful and complete of any nursery stock catalogue. Their descriptions of varieties are regarded as particularly reliable.

Sent 15 cents to JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y., for a packet of either Vick's branching aster, new Japan morning glory, or extra choice pansy and a copy of Vick's Floral Guide. If you state where you saw this notice you will receive a package of flower seeds free. Their 1897 catalogue is ready for distribution.

The popularity of the farmers' poultry meeting has been evidenced by the many calls ever since for copies of the report. Those who wish to send their friends reports of both the poultry meetings of this season can obtain extra copies at this office at five cents each.

THE Massachusetts Cattle Commission has removed to the new quarters in the Commonwealth building, Mount Vernon street.

NORTHERN FRANCE, which is now supplied with oak lumber from Hungary, presents a good field for American trade in that line, according to a report from Consul Angell, at Roubaix, to the State Department. The Hungarian product is said to be slightly superior to American, but the difference in price is thought to promise a fine market.

It is said that people who drink a great deal of water have rheumatism less than the non-water drinker.

THE STOCKBRIDGE

SPECIAL

MANURES

Are double strength. They contain on the average twice as much plant food as other fertilizers, so that one ton of Stockbridge will go as far as two tons of others, besides costing less.

Used alone on land not fertilized with anything else for years, they have repeatedly produced large crops of prize quality year after year, thus conclusively proving their value as a substitute for manure. No fertilizer ever made is better than manure, but the Stockbridge is the best substitute for it, is cheaper and easier to apply, and its strength is unsurpassed.

Our general fertilizers, bone, wood ashes, chemicals, etc., are sold at prices that are most advantageous to the farmer.

See our local agents, or address
BOWLER FERTILIZER COMPANY,
43 Chatham Street, Boston,
27 Beaver Street, New York.

John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.

OF BOSTON, MASS.

S. H. RHODES, Pres. R. O. LAMB, Sec.

Report of the Auditing Committee FOR 1896.

BOSTON, January 25th, 1897.
To the Policy-Holders of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The undersigned, having been elected a Committee to audit the books and accounts of the Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1896, beg to report as follows:

1. We have examined and checked off the stocks, bonds and mortgages belonging to the Company.
2. We have verified the cash balance.
3. We have examined and checked off the premium notes, loans on collateral, also loans on Company's policies, and have made such an examination of the books and papers kept in the office of the Secretary of the Company that we feel warranted in reporting the following as a true and accurate statement of the condition of the Company on the date named above.

ASSETS.	
Loans on Mortgages.....	\$1,899,304.37
Loans on Collateral.....	178,000.00
Loans on Company's Policies.....	319,486.48
Book Value of Real Estate.....	1,414,070.82
Book Value of Bonds and Stocks.....	4,220,729.90
Premium notes on Policies in force	
Interest and Rents due and ac-	
quired.....	136,504.53
Uncollected and deferred Premi-	
ums.....	238,909.43
Cash in Company's Office and in	
Banks.....	378,702.49
Loans on Personal Security and	
Printing Plant.....	3,781.68
Total Assets.....	\$8,860,721.54
Deduction from Book Value of	
Bonds and Stocks to bring same	
to Market Value.....	36,134.34
Net Assets.....	\$8,824,587.20

LIABILITIES.	
Death Claims and Endowments in	
process of adjustment.....	\$36,732.02
Premiums paid in advance.....	2,613.93
Unpaid Dividends.....	20,753.62
Agents' Cash Deposits and Reserve	
on Policies cancelled and entitled	
to a Cash Surrender Value.....	73,934.50
Accrued Medical and Legal Fees,	
Accounts, Bills, and other Liabilities	
.....	65,610.47
Agents' Credit Balances.....	12,681.18
Net Premium Reserve as computed	
ed by Inter-Dept. Manual.....	7,970,301.00
Surplus.....	647,950.45
Total as above.....	\$8,824,587.20

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HAMMOND M. WHITNEY,
OLIVER H. DURELL,
LEONARD B. NICHOLS, Auditors.

New Insurance written during 1896.

\$44,318,904.00.	
Increase in Surplus, 1896.....	\$38,968.32
Increase in Ledger Assets, 1896.....	1,100,831.97
Increase in Gross Assets, 1896.....	1,149,810.03
Increase in Income, 1896.....	650,893.05
Increase in Amount of Outstanding	
ing Insurance, 1896.....	14,139,901.00

Styles correct, Prices right!
Only four words but what a world of meaning!

Macular Parker Company.
Clothing and Outfitters for Men, Youths and Boys.
400 Washington St., Boston.
166 Westminster Street, Providence.

Mass. Horticultural Society.

John N. May of Summit, N. J., sent to last Saturday's exhibition a new carnation, Lily Dean, for which the flower committee awarded a first-class certificate of merit: also flowers of carnation, Maud Dean.

The Sweet Pea, the Flower for Everybody, was the subject of the lecture Saturday forenoon by Rev. W. J. Hutchins of Indian Orchard. The speaker gave a historical and descriptive account of the sweet pea. In regard to culture, he said:

"Plant your seed as early as possible. If the sweet pea gave us no other pleasure, it bids us hail with delight that first premature spring day, after the frost is out of the warmest part of our garden, for that is the foreordained time to plant the seed, unless you continue to set apart Fast Day for this purpose. Plant the seed liberally enough to allow for various losses. I plant in double rows at the rate of one ounce to ten feet. Use more than that if it is cheap mixed seed. After all losses the plants should not stand nearer than three inches apart. Some of the devils that did not go into the swine went into the cutworm. If I open my mouth to boast that I do not have many of them I shall surely have my pride humbled soon. I believe in going at the fall just as soon as the frost has spoiled things, put on a good dressing of salt, freeze him out by spading up as late as possible. The fall is a grand time for making a piece of ground very unpleasant for cutworms or their eggs. I find virtue in bran and paris green; a pail of bran with a teaspoonful of the poison stirred in, sweetened a little, and sown on the surface or lightly hoed in the spring is a simple remedy. Diverting the worms by planting something of no value for them to feed on helps. Go out in the morning and kill them before breakfast.

—The wheat crop of New South Wales is estimated at 1,250,000 bushels below the colony's requirements.

MARRIAGES.

GRIFITH—JESSUP—At Wareham Narrows Feb. 3, Andrew W. Griffith and Henrietta Jessup, both of Wareham, Mass.

GWYN—HOVEY—At Brookline, Feb. 4, Robert G. Gwyn, M.D., of Galveston, Texas, and Edith G. Hovey of Brookline.

DEATHS.

FARWELL—At Norwood, Feb. 3, Mary Wayman Farwell, 65 yrs., 3 mos.

FAULKNER—At South Acton, Mass., Feb. 3, Martha A. Faulkner, 90 yrs., 1 mo.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE LITTLE MAID'S REPLY.

A TRUE INCIDENT.
The little maiden opened wide the door
To let the honored Washington depart;
The great-souled General, her dear friend—
The first in war, in peace, in every heart.
"A better offer to you, dear," said he,
And placed his hand benignly on her head.
With courtesy quaint, and reverent, smiling
glance—
"Yes, sir, to let you in," she archly said.
—St. Nicholas.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WASHINGTON.

In the St. Nicholas Sara King Wiley has a romance of the American Revolution, entitled "Maurice and his Father." A brave little English lad is separated from his father, and falls into the hands of the Americans. His father afterward embraces the patriot cause; and his son is restored to him through the medium of Washington, as shown in the following extract:

Maurice was informed that General Washington was there, showing the works to General Lafayette; and his heart began to flutter and thump within him.

Barney was sitting beside him, looking at his master with bright and loving eyes, his little black nose quivering.

"Barney," said the boy, "we're afraid; but we're not going to stop if we are."

And, picking up the dog, he took his way through the rustling leaves that lay like heaps of gold toward the house which one of the soldiers, from whom Maurice ventured to ask for directions, had pointed out to him.

"Yes, General Washington is there and alone," he said.

"Sure, no, ye little boy," said the Irish sentry. "It's worse out the poor gentleman is already; and it's meself wouldn't bother with all them jabbering Frenchmen!"

Maurice was desperate.

"Oh, please," he said. "Beg, Barney! You beg, too."

The little dog sat up at once with drooping paws.

"Sure, me own name's Barney. And is your dog's name O'Reilly, too?" said the sentry.

"Oh, if he is your namesake," exclaimed Maurice, "you must let him in! Oh, see, you can hold him while I go in!" Maurice thought no one could resist such an offer.

"I'll see," said the soldier; and he stepped within, and, returning, said, "Go on."

Maurice yielded up Barney, and stepped into the hall, went along it, and paused just inside an open door. He was trembling. A voice said, "What is your errand?"—a voice even, grave, and rather severe.

Maurice raised his eyes. Just before the fireplace stood the great commander. To the boy's excited thought he seemed even larger than he was. Washington's hands were behind his back, his hand some head bent a little forward.

"What is your errand, my lad?" said he again, with a note of command in the tone.

"Oh, my father,—my father!" he said. "I have been lost from him so very long!"

Something in the thrilling child's voice, something in the piteous and forlorn expression of his face, went straight to the warm heart that the general carried beneath his calm exterior. He crossed the room in quick strides, and, laying his hand on the boy's shoulder, said kindly,—

"My poor child!"

"This was too much. Maurice had borne bravely the long strain of waiting, the repeated disappointments; but the unexpected sympathy broke down his self-possession. He put his head in the crook of his arm; and sobs came fast,—sobs that shook him from head to foot. The general drew him aside, sat down in an armchair, and, taking the little hanging hand in both his own, said, "There, there, stop crying, and tell me all about it."

Maurice choked down his sobs, and told his story. At his father's name the general rose quickly.

"Colonel Terraine's son! Why, then, your father was here a short time ago. He may be upstairs now!"

Maurice forgot even the great chief, and sprang for the door. But Washington caught him by the arm.

"My dear boy, he does not know! I will go."

Maurice stood still in the centre of the room, and pressed his hands hard together. The general went out and upstairs. It seemed to Maurice that he stepped very slowly.

Colonel Terraine sat in an upstairs room, writing. He laid down his pen, and rose as the general entered.

"Colonel," said Washington, "I have some wonderful news for you."

He paused. The officer took a step forward, and opened his lips, but did not speak.

"Come downstairs with me," continued the general, slowly; "and remember, as you go, that passage in the Scriptures: 'But the father said, Let us be merry; for this my son.'"—Colonel Terraine caught the back of a chair,—

"for this my son," went on the sweet, grave voice, "was dead, and is alive again; he was lost and is found!"

Colonel Terraine stood an instant with wide, questioning eyes. Then rushed through the doorway, and down the stairs. The general followed him quickly.

There was a loud cry as the colonel entered the room, and Maurice sprang into his father's arms. General Washington closed the door, and stood guard over it himself. Barney, having escaped from the soldier, tore in; and the general stooped from his great height to pat the little dog. If Barney had been a man, he would have seen that there were tears in the bright blue eyes.

Washington's Punctiliousness.

When President Adams was inaugurated, General Washington was present. After Mr. Adams had left the hall of the House of Representatives, it so chanced that ex-President Washington and Vice-President Jefferson rose at the same moment to follow him. Mr. Jefferson, of course, stood aside to let General

Washington go out first. The General, however, was now a private citizen. He distinctly refused to take precedence, and obliged the vice-president to go first.—Youth's Companion.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE FLAG.

"Fire! Fire! The school-house! The school-house is on fire! Water, water!"

Yes, Number 9 was surely on fire. It was a little southern school house newly built and the pride of all the negroes.

How it got on fire no one could say, but there it was at six o'clock, with the flames coming out of the windows and the smoke pouring out in all directions.

The poor little colored children ran about carrying water and imploring the men to save the building.

"Oh sah!" sobbed Dinah Jackson to Mr. Simpson, the lumber dealer, "can't something be done, sah? To-morrow am Washington's Birthday, and we chillun has saved all our cents and done gone and bought a big flag. Sam he give all de cents he got hoeing taters, and de new flag am in a paper in de cupboard. Tomorrow we's going to und it, and now eberything goin' be burned up. Oh, sah, can't somebody save de flag?"

Miss Woodside, the golden-haired teacher from the North, was doing her utmost to comfort her little flock, to whom the loss of the school house was almost lost sight of in grief for the flag—the flag that had cost so much self-denial, and was now "done goin' to be all burned up."

"Oh, teacher," wailed Dinah, "I save all my cents from ironing Miss Fannie's aprons, and now de flag be all gone, and George Washington's birthday can't be celebrated."

"Here, you George Washington Hayes, keep out o' there," shouted a hoarse voice that struck terror to Miss Woodside's soul.

But the warning came too late; before anyone could stop him a little boy was inside the burning building.

Let that precious flag be burned? Not he, without an effort to save it. Save it he would or perish in the attempt.

Blinded and choking with smoke he crept over the little distance required to reach the cupboard for the door.

Was it locked? After all his effort would he have to give it up? No, the knob yielded to his touch. There lay the precious bundle. He grasped it and started for the door.

How he got out he never knew, but get out he did, and a moment later a little black form fell fainting at Miss Woodside's feet. But soon the black eyes opened, and a little voice said, "I done got it, teacher. I done got it. Sam Jones called me Benedict Arnold, and say me traitor 'cause I telled on Jim, but Benedict Arnold done got 'Merica's flag!"

"Benedict Arnold!" said the little teacher, who was down on the ground beside him, smoothing the singed hair and holding the burned fingers: "No name but George Washington, the one your mother gave you, belongs to such a brave boy. Well might the Father of his Country be proud of such a namesake."

"Hip, hip, hurrah!" shouted Sam. "De school-house be all gone, but three cheers for George Washington Hayes, who done saved de flag."—Primary Education.

Washington's Correspondence.

Among the playmates of George Washington was Richard Henry Lee, who was afterward a famous Virginian. When the boys grew up, they wrote to each other of grave matters of war and state; but here is the beginning of their correspondence, written when they were nine years old:—

Richard Henry Lee to George Washington:

Pa brought me two pretty books full of pictures he got them in Alexandria they have pictures of dogs and cats and tigers and elephants and ever so many pretty things cousin bids me send you one of them it has a picture of an elephant and a little Indian boy on his back like uncle Joe's sam pa says if I learn my tasks good he will let uncle Joe bring me to see you will you ask your ma to let you come to see me.

Richard Henry Lee.

George Washington to Richard Henry Lee:

Dear Dickey, I thank you very much for the pretty picture-book you gave me. Sam asked me to show him the pictures and I showed him all the pictures in it; and I read to him how the tame elephant took care of the master's little boy, and put him on his back and would not let anybody touch his master's little son. I can read three or four pages sometimes without missing a word. Ma says I may go to see you, and stay all day with you next week if it be not rainy. She says I may ride my pony Hero if Uncle Ben will go with me and lead Hero. I have a little piece of poetry about the picture-book you gave me, but I mustn't tell you who wrote the poetry.

G. W.'s compliments to R. H. L., And likes his book full well, Henceforth will count him his friend, And hopes many happy days he may spend.

Your good friend
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

I am going to get a whip top soon, and you may see it and whip it.

It looks very much as if Richard Henry sent off his letter just as it was written. I suspect that his correspondent's letter was looked over, corrected, and copied before it was sent.—From Horace Souder's "George Washington."

Safe, Soothing, Satisfying.

Originated in 1810 by a good old Family Physician

Every Mother

For Internal as well as External Use.

Send for Our Book Treatment for Diseases, Free.

Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents; six, \$2.00.

J. S. Johnson & Co., 25 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Washington's Punctiliousness.

When President Adams was inaugurated, General Washington was present. After Mr. Adams had left the hall of the House of Representatives, it so chanced that ex-President Washington and Vice-President Jefferson rose at the same moment to follow him. Mr. Jefferson, of course, stood aside to let General

Washington go out first. The General, however, was now a private citizen. He distinctly refused to take precedence, and obliged the vice-president to go first.—Youth's Companion.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE LITTLE MAID'S REPLY.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

The little maiden opened wide the door

To let the honored Washington depart;

The great-souled General, her dear friend—

The first in war, in peace, in every heart.

"A better offer to you, dear," said he,

And placed his hand benignly on her head.

With courtesy quaint, and reverent, smiling

glance—

"Yes, sir, to let you in," she archly said.

—St. Nicholas.

THE HOME CORNER.

FREE PATTERN.

By special arrangements with the BAZAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERN CO., we are able to supply our readers with the *Bazar Glove-Fitting Patterns* at very low cost. It is acknowledged by every one that these patterns are the simplest, most economical and most reliable patterns published. Full directions accompany each pattern, and our lady readers have been invariably pleased with them in the past. The coupon below must accompany each order, otherwise the pattern will cost the full price.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN COUPON.

• Cut this out, fill in your name, address, number and size of pattern desired, and mail it to •

THE HOME CORNER, MASS. PLOUGHMAN, BOSTON, MASS.

Name

Address

No. of Pattern

Size

Enclose ten cents to pay expenses.



6962—Ladies' Waist with Zouave Jacket and

6906—Ladies' New Bell Skirt.

A promenade costume is here shown of green broadcloth trimmed with fancy black and gold braid; stylish boleros opening upon a high corsage of black satin, above which is a vest of pretty plaid silk, crossing diagonally over the bust, the right front overlapping the left, and showing a tiny V-shape or enlacement, also of black satin, corresponding with the close-standing band and fashionable Medici collar. Although fanciful in design, the bodice is simple in construction. The fronts are arranged over glove-fitting lining trousers, that close through the centre. The small V-shaped piece at the neck closes at the left side underneath the diagonally crossed vest, which also closes on the left side, invisibly, with the high corsage. The back of the waist is also mounted upon a fitted lining, smooth under-arm gored separating the fronts from the back. The bolero, stylishly pointed at the fronts, is provided with oblong fanciful revers. The sleeves, of modified dimensions, are completed at the wrists by overlapping pointed cuffs. The skirt fully emphasizes the latest innovation representing the new bell skirt. It is cut with circular front and sides, while the back is gored and arranged at the top in plait turning towards the centre-back in fan shape. The lower edge has three rows of braid, similar braid being carried down the seams of the front going to form been pointed tabs. The free edges of the bolero and cuffs are also outlined with braid. To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 6962, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure, and retails for twenty-five cents. The skirt pattern, No. 6906, will require four and three-quarters yards of same width goods, and is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure. With coupon, ten cents for each pattern.

For a Martha Washington luncheon, cover the table with a white cloth, says Mrs. Rorer, in the Ladies' Home Journal. In the centre place a mirror, on which stand a tall vase filled with red and white carnations. At one corner place a huge bowl of blue and white ribbon. In this bowl stand a dainty dinner lamp of silver, glass, brass or copper. Have the light shielded by a fluffy scaplet paper shade. The almonds and olives in pretty glass dishes may also form a part of the table service. For this special occasion it would be well to use either plain white china or old Canton. In keeping with the title, a statuette of General or Lady Washington on a round bombon box may be placed as a souvenir at the left of each plate at table.

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

Salmon Creams, Sauce Hollandaise

Potato Balls

Chicken, Alabama, Peas

Waldorf Salad, Violet Russe

Wafers

Coffee

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

Salmon Creams, Sauce Hollandaise

Potato Balls

Chicken, Alabama, Peas

Waldorf Salad, Violet Russe

Wafers

Coffee

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

Salmon Creams, Sauce Hollandaise

Potato Balls

Chicken, Alabama, Peas

Waldorf Salad, Violet Russe

Wafers

Coffee

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

Braid can be used to trim the side back forms, or buttons to top the plaits at the waist line. The closing is accomplished invisibly in the centre-front with hooks and eyes, and a daring Marie Stuart collar finishes the neck. The full-topped sleeves are shaped by upper and under portions and fit the arm closely from above the elbow, the fullness being adjusted to the arm's eye by plaits at the top. The stylish skirt is shaped with five gores and measures a little over four yards at the lower edge. It fits smoothly at the top of front and sides, the fullness at the back being laid in backward turning side plaits. The placket is finished in the center back seam. Smart costumes are thus made from plain and mixed chevot, canvas cloth, tweed, vicuna, serge, diagonal and novelty fabrics that show rich blendings of color. A plain finish or machine stitching can be used in place of the braid and the closing can be made with buttons and button-holes, or braided, if so preferred. To make this jacket for a lady in the medium size will require two and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch wide material. To make the skirt will take four and one-half yards of the same width goods. The jacket pattern, No. 6986, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure, and retails for twenty-five cents. The skirt pattern, No. 6984, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure, and retails for thirty cents. With coupon, ten cents for each pattern.

The month of February is marked by the birthdays of two men who have played an important part in America's history—Washington and Lincoln. Child Garden tells of the way the children in one nursery were made interested in these heroes. The children gave these two pictures a birthday party, says Child Garden, the special preparation for which was perhaps the best part of it. Mamma had some magazines, pictorials, and old school-books that were brought out, and all the old pictures of these two heroes were carefully cut out by the busy little scissors, the better ones, those of peaceful scenes more especially, were all talked over and studied out; many of them were colored, some with crayon, others with water colors. Then they were arranged and neatly pasted on to strips of manila paper about twelve inches wide. These were secured by pins to a tightly stretched cord strung along the wall about four feet from the floor all around the room, making really a very interesting Washington and Lincoln gallery.

There were flags and flags, and the combination of the "Red, White and Blue" in many ways. The children were dressed like old pictures, or were specially adorned in some patriotic order. The dolls all wore cockades, the toy horses and donkeys all had little paper plumes and gay reins.

The table was decorated with red and white carnations. It was a bower formed by festoons of red, white and blue braid suspended from the chandelier, and ending with a tiny flag bearing the name of each guest at his place at the table. The refreshments were of the simplest order, sandwiches, wafers and chocolate, the crowning effect being the two birthday cakes, one for Washington, with the great date 1776 done in red, the other for Lincoln, with 1863 in the same fashion. And what do you suppose was in the middle of this cake? A tiny negro doll holding a flag!

For a Martha Washington luncheon, cover the table with a white cloth, says Mrs. Rorer, in the Ladies' Home Journal. In the centre place a mirror, on which stand a tall vase filled with red and white carnations. At one corner place a huge bowl of blue and white ribbon. In this bowl stand a dainty dinner lamp of silver, glass, brass or copper. Have the light shielded by a fluffy scaplet paper shade. The almonds and olives in pretty glass dishes may also form a part of the table service. For this special occasion it would be well to use either plain white china or old Canton. In keeping with the title, a statuette of General or Lady Washington on a round bombon box may be placed as a souvenir at the left of each plate at table.

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

Salmon Creams, Sauce Hollandaise

Potato Balls

Chicken, Alabama, Peas

Waldorf Salad, Violet Russe

Wafers

Coffee

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

Salmon Creams, Sauce Hollandaise

Potato Balls

Chicken, Alabama, Peas

Waldorf Salad, Violet Russe

Wafers

Coffee

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

Salmon Creams, Sauce Hollandaise

Potato Balls

Chicken, Alabama, Peas

Waldorf Salad, Violet Russe

Wafers

Coffee

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

Salmon Creams, Sauce Hollandaise

Potato Balls

Chicken, Alabama, Peas

Waldorf Salad, Violet Russe

Wafers

Coffee

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

Salmon Creams, Sauce Hollandaise

Potato Balls

Chicken, Alabama, Peas

Waldorf Salad, Violet Russe

Wafers

Coffee

Tomato Bouillon

Olives Almonds

In making corn beef hash take twice the measure of potatoes to beef used. If the beef has become dry or hard, soften it, heating slowly in a little butter and water and then mix with the potato. Only a little salt will be needed, but the hash must be made moist, using hot water, and there must be two table-spoonfuls of drippings in the hot frying-pan, unless there is a good deal of fat with the meat. If other vegetables are liked, use proportions of one-third meat, one-third potato and one-third cabbage, turnip, beet and carrot. In this third let half be cabbage, as turnip is strong and beet and carrot sweet. Where many vegetables are used more drippings are required, and a dust of mustard with the salt and pepper improves the taste. Cover and cook slowly on the back of the stove or in the oven for half an hour, removing the cover five minutes before serving. If the bottom is not a thick brown crust, cook longer and serve as beef or tomato hash. Half a cupful of stewed onion may be used with the chopped beef and potato to help in flavor and moisture.

Buttermilk Biscuit.—Measure a quart of flour after sifting and add one teaspoonful of salt and three-quarters of a teaspoonful of soda—latterly a little baking powder has been creeping in. Sift again and rub in three ounces (three table-spoonfuls) of lard. Add about a cupful of milk and knead the dough until smooth. The biscuit are better when the milk is decidedly sour, and a fine discrimination must be used in selecting the soda. The experienced cook starts her biscuit the first thing on the bill of fare so as to let the dough stand half an hour or so after kneading, before she rolls them out. The dough should be firm, having a stiffness about half way between baking-powder biscuit and beaten biscuit.—Am. Kitchen.

Fanner's Fruit Cake.—Soak three cups of dried apples over night in warm water; chop slightly in the morning, and then simmer two hours or more in two cups of molasses, until the apples resemble citron. Make a cake of two eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three-fourths cup of butter, one and one-half teaspoonfuls soda, flour to make a rather thick batter, spices in plenty; put in the apples and bake slowly in a large pan.

Sour Ragout.—Cut one pound of cold roasted beef into one-inch pieces, place it with the gravy, if there is any, in a saucepan, add one-half pint of boiling water, one gill of vinegar, one table-spoonful of sugar, one finely cut onion, two cloves, half a bay leaf, three whole peppers, half a teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper. Cover and boil slowly one hour; then mix one teaspoonful of flour with a little cold water; add it to the meat, boil for a few minutes and serve with potato dumplings.—Mrs. Lemcke.

Bishop Williams' Corn Cake.—The original recipe was given in rhyme by the venerable bishop of Connecticut, but is here changed to prose because of the space taken up by the metrical version. One cupful of cornmeal, one cupful of flour, one-half of a cupful of sugar, one-quarter of a cupful of cream or in place of it, one cupful of milk, two table-spoonfuls of butter, melted, and one teaspoonful of baking powder—two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half of a teaspoonful of soda. Mix together the meal, flour and salt. If sour milk is used, dissolve the soda in one teaspoonful of hot water, and stir it into the cream; if sweet milk, mix the baking powder with the dry ingredients, and melt the butter. To the dry ingredients add the prepared cream, then the beaten eggs and turn at once into a well-greased pan. Bake twenty to thirty minutes in a quick oven.—Table Talk.

Light Corn Bread.—Mix together, six table-spoonfuls of flour, one table-spoonful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of cornmeal and one scant teaspoonful of salt. Beat to a froth two eggs; add one scant pint of milk and stir into the dry ingredients. Beat for a moment, add two scant table-spoonfuls of melted butter, beat again; stir in one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, turn into a well-greased pan and bake about one-half



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE HORSE.

—If for any reason dusty hay is fed to horses, care should be taken to dampen before feeding, otherwise it may give the horses the heaves.

—Six ounces each of ground juniper berries and sulphur with three ounces of black antimony and two ounces of nitrate of potash is a good remedy for a hidebound horse.

—A cold foaled strong and healthy is sometimes infected or poisoned before it is a week old by lying down on filthy manure which is alive with microscopical insect life, and weakens and dies. Keep it on clean grass, or, if in the stable, see that it is bedded with clean straw.

—In the year 1893 Great Britain took 15,707 American horses. In 1894 the same purchaser received from the United States 22,866 horses. During the succeeding year 34,092. During the first nine months of the year 1896 there had been shipped from the United States to England 34,642 horses.

—Allowing the horse to stand habitually upon a dry board floor often causes the horse's hoof to become brittle. A linseed meal poultice is the best remedy.

—A cold should have no solid food for the first three or four months. There is nothing much better than a mixture of oats and bran. Oil cake meal is too fattening. Mixed hay is better than clear timothy. The sugar in cornstalks is thought to produce worms, if fed too largely. If oil cake is given, it should be in alternate weeks.

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it, says an old horseman in *Horseshoer's Journal*. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unbitch him, and take everything off but the halter, and lead him around. If he has any failing you can see it. Let him go himself a way, and if he walks right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too.

Some horses show their weaknesses or tricks in that way, when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even the experts get stuck. A horse may look over so nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man who could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops on the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick can start him.

The weak points about a horse can better be discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound, he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is taken from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or, at least, tenderness, which is the precursor of disease. If a horse stands with his hind legs, there is a weakness in his loins and the kidneys are disordered.

Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered one keeps his ears thrown back, and a stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and digestion bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

Do you love a horse? If so, take good care of him by giving the animal a good bed of German Peat Moss. Send to C. B. BARKETT, Importer, Boston, for descriptive circular.

HOW TO CHOOSE PAINT.

It is probable that people are cheated in the quality of paints they buy more often than in other things, because people in general know so little about them. It costs just as much time and labor to put on a paint that lasts six months as it does one that will last five years, so every person should get the information that will enable them to choose a good quality made of pure white lead instead of a cheap adulteration in which white lead is the chief ingredient. There are about twenty-seven brands of honest white lead, and there are numberless cheats. Every one who buys or uses paints can learn all about these, free of any cost whatever, if they will mention this paper and send their address on a postal card to the National Lead Company, 1 Broadway, New York City, for a free book on the subject. They will receive some beautiful cards showing samples of different tints and combinations, which will be very valuable in choosing colors to use on buildings, etc.—Farm and Fireside.

Boston Cooking School.

All ingredients mentioned in the following recipes are measured level.

The chafing dish lesson of the spring course at the Cooking School was given Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, with a large attendance. A chafing dish with the flame regulated by a screw, and salvers upon which to set the chafing dish are new features in chafing dish cooking. Shrimps in Tomato Sauce, Eggs in Brown Butter, Frankfurt Sausages, Devilled Tomatoes, Devilled Oysters, Prawlines, and Welsh Rarebit, were prepared in the lesson. All of them can be cooked without the chafing dish.

SHRIMPS IN TOMATO SAUCE. Fry one thin slice of onion in three tablespoonfuls butter until yellow; remove the onion, add two and one-half tablespoonfuls flour, and cook until smooth; add one-half can of stewed and strained tomatoes, a pinch of soda to correct the acidity of the tomatoes, and one can of shrimps from which the intestinal veins have been removed, also drained and rinsed. Season with salt and pepper, and cook until the shrimps are hot.

EGGS IN BROWN BUTTER.—For this the eggs should be very fresh and the chafing dish in a good condition, with smooth surface. Cook four eggs in one tablespoonful butter until the whites are firm, keeping the butter at as low a temperature as possible. Season with salt and pepper, and remove from the pan. Brown two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one teaspoonful of vinegar, and pour it over the eggs. It will be easier to cook one egg at a time, and if the eggs are broken into a saucer they will be more easily slipped into the pan without breaking than if a cup is used.

FRANKFURT SAUSAGES.—Cook four sausages in boiling water twenty minutes. Cut them into small sections and serve with one cupful white sauce made with one and one-half tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, and one cupful milk. Season with salt and pepper, and serve. This makes a very good breakfast dish.

DEVILLED TOMATOES.—Wipe, peel and slice three tomatoes; season with salt and pepper, roll in flour and saute in butter. Serve with the following sauce: Cream one-fourth cupful butter, add two teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, one teaspoonful mustard, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, a few grains of cayenne, the yolk of one hard-boiled egg, one slightly beaten egg and two tablespoonfuls vinegar. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until it thickens like custard. The sauce is very thick and is boiled in a double boiler. Mix the dry ingredients together before adding to the butter. The tomatoes are very good, also, served with an ordinary white sauce.

It was necessary to use tomatoes costing fifty cents a pound, three tomatoes to the pound, at the Cooking School, to illustrate this dish at this time of year, but in the tomato season this can be prepared very inexpensively.

DEVILLED OYSTERS.—Melt three tablespoonfuls butter, add one-fourth cupful flour, one-half teaspoonful curry powder, one teaspoonful Worcester sauce and ten drops Tabasco. Add one pint washed oysters and their liquor, and the juice of one-half lemon. Cook until the edges of the oysters curl; season with salt, and serve on Graham toast.

PRAWLINES.—Boil together one and one-half cupfuls of very light brown sugar and one-half cupful milk or water for six minutes; add one tablespoonful butter and one cupful pecans; beat when slightly cool, add one-fourth teaspoonful vanilla, and beat until it sugars.

This is a Southern recipe and very light brown sugar (coffee crust) should be used to give success. The pecans may be purchased already shelled from a wholesale dealer in confectioners' supplies.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Melt one tablespoonful butter, add one teaspoonful of cornstarch and one-half cupful thin cream. As the sauce thickens, add one-half pound cheese cut fine, one-fourth teaspoonful each of salt and mustard, and a little cayenne. Stir until it thickens; serve on bread toasted on one side only or on zephyrettes. A soft, mild American cream cheese is suited for rarebit. A teaspoonful and one-half of flour or quarter of a teaspoonful of arrowroot may be used in place of the cornstarch, but the latter gives best results. An egg may be used if it is found necessary to bind it together as when served as a sauce for haberdash, but is superfluous when served as a rarebit. This recipe will give a very delicate rarebit, which will be much liked by most people.

The next lesson will be given at the rooms of the Cooking School 174 Tremont street, Wednesday morning, February 24, beginning at ten o'clock, and Commensal with Poached Egg, Bread Sticks, Lamb Souffle and Tomato Sauce, Chestnut Roulettes, Clam Fritters and Coccato Souffle will be prepared. Single admission, fifty cents.

The friends of the Cooking School will be saddened to learn that Mrs. Sewall, the president of the Cooking School, who has, by her untiring efforts and wise administration brought that institution to its present high standard and sound financial basis, lies very ill at home, with little hope of her recovery.

Beware of Cut Prices on Planet Jr. Goods. The low price and extremely high quality of Planet Jr. Seed Drills are striking tributes to fine manufacturing. Beware of alleged cut prices, which are on old-style machines or inferior substitutes, and send to our reputable seedsmen or direct to S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for catalogue describing the numerous new Planet Jr. ideas for '97.

At the State House.

Much legislation of interest to farmers is under way at the Massachusetts State House, but progress is slow. The Gypsy Moth and Cattle Commission appropriation bills seem likely to go through. The joint committee on Agriculture is still considering the proposed Peach Yellows bill.

Hearings have been given for bill to regulate the size of barrels and to regulate the sale of commercial feed stuffs. On Tuesday a hearing was given for a bill to further restrict the sale of oleomargarine.

Dr. Harrington and Secretary Sessions appeared in favor of the bill, showing wherein the present law was inoperative. H. H. Baker opposed the bill, representing the Oakdale Creamery Co. of Rhode Island.

Another hearing on the oleo question was announced for Wednesday, but no one appeared before the committee, and the hearing was put off until Thursday, February 25. The hearing on the restriction of tuberculin was held Thursday, and the report will be given next week.

What to Do with Wet Boots.

When a man arrives home with wet boots, he will usually either stand them in the fireplace or simply throw them with their soles down, anywhere out of the way. The former method does harm to the boots, and the latter to the wearer. Boots must not be placed too near a fire. To dry them, they should be set at a distance of about two feet away, with soles toward the fire; they will then dry gradually. If trees are available, put them in when the boots are about half dry; but it is of no use treating boots that are sodden if it is desired to wear them next day. When boots or shoes are thoughtlessly thrown on the floor, the wet cannot get away, and the soles, being the hardest parts, retain the damp, which strikes through the middle to the inner sole. When one has been out in ever so small a shower, it is a good plan to lay the boots on their sides, in order that air may get to the wettest parts.—Work.

Hints About Lamps.

To prevent a lamp from smelling offensively, and from leaking over, trim the wick and clean the burner thoroughly each day. Do not have the reservoir quite full. Always turn the wick well down into the wick tube before blowing out. After the lamp is trimmed in the morning, turn the wick well down into the tube. Wash the burners in soap and water once a week. The offensive odor comes from particles of charred wick which remain in the burners, and the leakage comes from having the lamp too full or having the wick come to the top of the tube. In duplex lamps, with extinguishers, open the extinguishers after putting out the lamp.

Insufficient Sleep.

A healthy infant sleeps most of the time the first few weeks, and in the early years people are disposed to let children sleep as they will. But from six or seven years old, when school begins, this sensible policy comes to an end, and sleep is put off persistently through all the years up to manhood and womanhood. At the age of ten or eleven the child is allowed to sleep only eight or nine hours, when his parents should insist on his having what is absolutely needed, which is ten or eleven at least. Up to twenty a youth needs nine hours sleep, and an adult should have eight. Insufficient sleep is one of the crying evils of the day.

Men of Weakened Power, Exhausted Vigor.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened power and exhausted vigor, can now take new hope. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who is without doubt the most successful physician in treating this class of cases, offers to give free consultation by mail to all weakened, vigorous and nerve-exhausted men. You have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene by letter describing your complaint and he will, after carefully considering your condition, send you free a letter fully explaining all your symptoms, telling you everything about your complaint so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you. Write to him at once and get back your strength and vigor.

A COMFORTABLE COMPANION.

That is what the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. is—a comfortable companion in which to be insured. It is truly mutual, as its name implies. Every policyholder is simply a member of a great partnership, composed of tens of thousands of individuals, and each one has equal rights and shares in the profits and losses of the company. There are no stockholders to absorb any portion of the company's earnings or to stand in the way of any action for the welfare of the policyholder.

The John Hancock is comfortable to the policyholder because: It is old and tried. Its gr. at funds are securely and profitably invested. It is a Massachusetts company, and no Massachusetts life insurance company ever failed. It is a company of which each and every member can have his say at the annual meetings. It is a company that grants cash values on its policies and loans money upon them.

It is a company that does everything possible to assist its members in keeping up their insurance. It is a company in which the forfeiture of policies is unknown after the second year's premium have been paid. It is a company that issues a variety of policies to suit all classes and conditions of men. It is a company whose policies are liberal, simple and direct in statement, and are enforced with both cash and surrender values for every year after the second. You cannot do better for yourself and dependents in 1897 than to get insured in the John Hancock and be comfortable. See their fine showing for 1896, in another part of this issue, and all this in spite of the fact that 1896 was such a trying year financially.



—The unhappy and hopeless condition of many a wife and mother in the country home, all because they have not tried a remedy that is within their easy reach. One which has brought more health, happiness and sunshine into life than any remedy ever known. Its name is



It is a purely vegetable preparation, and numbers its cures by thousands. Try it and walk in newness of life. Large sized bottles or new style smaller ones at your nearest store.

THE GRANGE.

Holliston Grange, No. 115, P. of H., will celebrate its 13th anniversary Feb. 26th, commencing at three o'clock in the afternoon. Supper at 6.30 and continuing through the evening. A play, "The Sweet Family," will be given by eight ladies. History of the Grange the past thirteen years, good music, etc.

Miss Mary E. Cutler gave an essay on "Profitable Market Gardening" before the Farmers' Club in Rehoboth, Feb. 8th, and on March will give an essay on "Gardening for Women," before the Worcester Horticultural Society, at Worcester.

There have appeared in the columns of this paper for several years the advertisements of Ely's Cream Balm, a remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and for Hay Fever. It is with much pleasure that we can call the particular attention of our readers to the fact that this article stands very high among remedies, and particularly high as a catarrh medicine. Ely Brothers, we are informed, have long experience as druggists and pharmacists, and a remedy coming from such a source should have the confidence of those desiring a reliable preparation. One fact that should inspire confidence in their catarrh cure (Ely's Cream Balm) is that they are willing to have it put to the test, and in order that every one may try it, they are offering a generous trial size of the drug, or will sell it on receipt of 10 cents. The trial size is 50 cents per package. You need not hesitate to send for the remedy. Their address is 56 Warren street, New York City.

Sprains.

When a sprain occurs lose no time in attending to it, however trivial it may appear. Ascertain whether there has been a fracture or dislocation. If so, send for a surgeon as soon as possible and keep perfectly quiet until he arrives. If there is no fracture or dislocation of bones, but only excessive swelling about the joint, bathe the injured member in hot water as possible. Bathe for fifteen or thirty minutes, renewing the water occasionally and applying with a sponge. Then wrap the injured member in strips of flannel saturated with hot water and cover with dry cloths. Do not use the sprained member until recovered. Complete rest is the only cure for a sprain.

Tests of Barley, Oats and Peas.

In tests of 34 varieties of Barley at the Minnesota station. French Chevalier gave the highest yield of the named varieties, followed by Odessa, Champion of Vermont, Highland Chief, Black Hullless, and Salzer. For oats, Giant Side, Wide Awake and Haggett proved most productive, and among peas the White Canada gave the largest yield.

Produce Notes.

Larger receipts of butter, especially from western lands, caused a slight drop in quotations, and 22c is the going price for best northern creamery. Some sales are reported at 22 1/2 cents. Western is about one cent cheaper than northern. The output of butter is likely to increase as the spring approaches. The stock in cold storage has been drawn upon heavily for export and home use, and most of what remains is of too low grade to affect the market for choice fresh butter. Except for the large receipts the situation is rather favorable for producers.

Good dairy butter brings 18 to 21 cents. Cable advices of Feb. 17 to G. A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain give buter markets as very dull and depressed. The accumulations of Australian and New Zealand continue. Holders are anxious, and have reduced prices so that very fine quality can be had at 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 per 3 lbs. Handelons feel in American, which has become a dull sale the past week. Weather conditions are unfavorable and against business. Some very fine fresh initiation creamery is the only thing selling in American.

Cheese markets continue firm and steady, but the recent advance is barely sustained. Finest American and Canadian September cheeses are nominally 12 1/2 to 13c. The best of the season are held at former quotations. Peas are hard to sell even at 10c.

Potatoes in ample supply at old prices. Onions remain high and in scant supply. Hothouse stuff is a little more plenty, and some quotations are lower. Best lettuce brings \$1.15 and fancy ones \$1.00 to \$1.50. Handelons feel in American, which has become a dull sale the past week. Weather conditions are unfavorable and against business. Some very fine fresh initiation creamery is the only thing selling in American.

THE WORLD OVER.

—Japan, it is reported, is taking steps to the adoption of a gold standard.

—Prince Henri of Orleans has left Cairo on his Abyssinian expedition.

—Germany's fifteen largest landholders own between them 9,000,000 acres of German soil.

—Cecil Rhodes intends to justify the Transvaal raid by proving the existence of German plots.

—Sir Richard Cartwright reiterates at Ottawa his satisfaction at the result of his reciprocity mission.

—Trinidad has been celebrating the centenary of its subjection to England by six days of festivities, beginning Feb. 14.

—A case of supposed leprosy among the crew of the steamer Pelican, from Yokohama, is being investigated at Victoria, B. C.

—It is stated that British makers of iron and steel products are alarmed by the invasion of their home markets by American manufacturers.

—Spun glass bonnets are being turned out by the thousand by a Venetian firm. The Infanta Marceles of Spain has received from Venice a white ball dress of glass, soft and pliable as silk.

—Advices from Honolulu state that General A. S. Hartwell will proceed to Washington by the first steamer. He will work for annexation as opportunity may arise. The Hawaiian Government is prepared promptly to send to Washington a suitable commission whenever advised by Minister Hatch.

BITS OF FUN.

After listening to a candidate's fervid appeal last summer, a shrewd old farmer of Scotch descent was asked what he thought of the speech. His reply was, "Weel, I dinna ken, but I think sax hours' rain would ha' done us a deal mair guid!"

The new woman orator waxed eloquent. "And what," she demanded, as she came to the climax, "is to be the result of our emancipation?" "Bad food and ragged children," roared the man who was waiting for his wife in a far corner of the hall.

Dealer: It looks as though the bicycle would drive the horse out of existence. Breeder: Not a bit of it. The more bicycles there are the more they will need horses. Dealer: What for? Breeder: Ambulances.

Mrs. Celler: So your husband is out cycling? Why aren't you scouring the country with him on your bicycle? Mrs. Wheeler: Oh, I have to stay at home to scour the country off his clothes.

Farmer Jones: What's your opinion about the income tax? Farmer Giles: Well, I've been reading a lot lately about farmers and the income tax, and it seems to me with this free trade I see more of the tax and less of the income!

Servant (from the door): Herr Mayer sends his compliments, and would you please shoot your dog, as it won't let him go to sleep. Neighbor: Give my respects to Herr Mayer, and tell him I should be much obliged if he will shoot his daughter and burn her piano.

Buyer: Yes, the horse is a good one, but I don't like his long head. Captain Racer: Why, that's his best point. Look at the chances you have of winning by a nose!

"It's funny about them chickens o' yours, mum," said a servant to the farmer's wife. "What is?" "Why, ever since Mr. Smith's dog chased 'em round the farm they've been laying scrambled eggs."

Tartar Medicine.—The Abbe Hue, a distinguished French traveler, says that when a Tartar doctor finds himself without his drugs, he is not in the least put out. He writes the names of them on slips of paper, and these, being rolled up in little balls, are swallowed by the sick man. "To swallow the name of a remedy, or the remedy itself," say the Tartars, "comes to precisely the same thing."

Hard Times.

The old gentleman from the country sat on a box in a Lewiston grocery shop and mulched patiently at the crackers and cheese which he had just purchased. He appeared to have some difficulty in chewing, and finally exclaimed, "Darn false teeth, anyway! I wouldn't give six good teeth for a whole head full of false ones!" "There is one consolation about false teeth," said the grocer, encouragingly, "you can take them out and wash them." "Yes, I s'pose so," said the farmer, pulling out his teeth and wiped them on the nearest thing that came to hand—a coarse bag that looked like a bean sack. "Worse and more of it! Bears to me there's something dead about here? What's this bag?" "That," said the grocer, looking up from behind the counter, "is a phosphate bag." The old gentleman took his teeth out and went out of the store with them in his hand.

MY NEIGHBOR TOLD ME

About Hood's Sarsaparilla and advised me to try it. This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales of the world. Friend tell friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures: that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor, and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

Hood's PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.



FACT No. 1. GOLD MEDAL is the People's Flour.

FACT No. 2. GOLD MEDAL is the most economical flour to use.

FACT No. 3. GOLD MEDAL is America's Greatest Family Flour.

FACT No. 4. GOLD MEDAL is made in the finest flour mill plant on the globe.

FACT No. 5. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

Write Direct to the Manufacturer.

Always First Class, Always Reliable, Always Reasonable in Price.

Old pianos and organs taken in exchange and estimates cheerfully given as to their value. Pianos sold on easy payments. Write us for catalogue, prices, terms, etc.

Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company,

88 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

THE BOSTON REGISTER AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY 1897.

The BOSTON ALMANAC, Enlarged and Improved, containing both an Alphabetical and Classified List of ALL Business Houses and the Professions, City, State and U. S. Officials, Societies, Institutions, etc., with

Street Directory and New Map.

Sampson, Murdock & Co.

155 Franklin Street, Boston.

714 Pages, Price \$2.00.

Mailed Promptly on Receipt of Price.

THE BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

JANET MCKENZIE HILL, Editor.

JOURNAL OF THE Boston Cooking School.

The standard authority on cooking and domestic economy. Interesting and helpful articles on Household Topics. Beautiful illustrations of prepared dishes. The Boston Cooking School's latest recipes and menus. Practical and seasonable menus.

AMONG THE CONTRIBUTORS TO ITS COLUMNS are Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. H. M. Plunkett, Miss Kate Sanborn, Mrs. Minerva B. Toby, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, Miss Emma Merritt Farmer, and many other well-known writers.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

SUBSCRIPTION 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

Publication Office: 22 School St., Boston, Mass.

WORTH TEN TIMES ITS PRICE.

That is what that great Medical Journal, the "GOLD MEDAL," says of Dr. Bland's book.

How to Get Well, AND How to Keep Well.

It is a complete Family Physician and a Guide to Health, BY AN EMINENT AND PROGRESSIVE PHYSICIAN AND AUTHOR.

Its directions for curing the different diseases are so plain that any person can follow them, and the remedies prescribed in it are simple and safe, as well as reliable and sure. It is the best home doctor book ever published, is what the press and the people say of it.

Congressman Kern writes: "With Dr. Bland's Book in my house I feel independent of doctors."

This most valuable book is for sale at the Office of the MASS. PLOUGHMAN, for \$1.00. SENT POST-PAYED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

FOR SALE BY JACOB GRAVES & CO.

11 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

DOGS, FANCY FOWLS, PIGEONS, CANARY BIRDS, RABBITS, and GUINEA PIGS, MEDICINES for DOGS and BIRDS.

A MAGIC CURE WHICH BEATS THE WORLD Also Seeds of All Kinds.

WANTED—A party with some capital to take hold of an article of merit. All poultrymen want it. Investigate. Address J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire St., Boston.

—In Hamburg the authorities tax a dog according to its size.

BE SURE AND COME TO THE—

Mass. Ploughman

Farmers' Meeting

Saturday, February 20, 1897.

See announcement in editorial column